REMARKS

Reconsideration of this application, as amended, is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-3, 5, and 48-60 are pending. Claims 1-3, 5, and 48-60 stand rejected

Claims 1, 48, 54, and 56 have been amended. No claims have been canceled. No

claims have been added. Support for the amendments is found in the specification, the

drawings, and in the claims as originally filed. Applicant submits that the amendments do

not add new matter.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 1-3, 5 and 48-60 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being

unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,714,870 of Dunstan ("Dunstan").

Applicant has amended claim 1 to include reading a time at which a reduced power

consumption state is exited prior to exiting the reduced power consumption state. Claim 1

further requires that exiting the reduced power consumption state is caused by the

execution of an interrupt routine. The time of exiting is stored in a register before the

reduced power consumption state is exited. That is, the exiting time is read and stored in

the register before allowing the interrupt service routine to start. As a result, the time spent

in an interrupt driven reduced power consumption state is measured directly and accurately.

Dunstan, as shown in Figure 3, discloses invoking a power consumption monitor 4

to read a clock (step 160) after a host 1 finishes a suspend period (step 140). More

specifically, Dunstan discloses

> Upon being invoked again, ideally as close as possible to the time when host 1 is
> reactivated after being suspended, power consumption monitor 4 again determines
> the present capacity of battery 2 (Step 150) and the present reading of real-time
> clock 5 (Step 160). These values, representing a post-suspend battery charge
> capacity and a post-suspend time indicator, may then be compared to the pre-

suspend values retrieved from non-volatile store 7 (Step 170) to calculate a value representing capacity loss/time (Step 180).

(Dunstan, col. 6, lines 40-48)

Thus, Dunstan discloses a completely different method than claimed by Applicant. Dunstan merely discloses reading the time when the host is reactivated after being suspended (step 140 of Figure 4), in contrast to reading the time prior to the exiting the reduced power consumption state, wherein the exiting is caused by an execution of an interrupt routine, as recited in amended claim 1. Additionally, Dunstan does not disclose storing the time, at which the reduced power consumption state is exited, in a register before exiting the reduced power consumption state, as claimed in amended claim 1.

It is respectfully submitted that Dunstan fails to disclose, teach, or suggest such limitations of amended claim 1.

Therefore Applicant respectfully submits that amended claim 1 is not obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Dunstan.

Because amended claims 48, 54, and 56 include at least the same limitations as discussed above with respect to amended claim 1, Applicant respectfully submits that amended claims 48 and 56 are not obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Dunstan.

Given that claims 2, 3, 49-53, 55 and 57-60 depend from respective amended independent claims 1, 48, 55, and 56, and add additional limitations, Applicant respectfully submits that claims 2, 3, 49-53, 55, and 57-60 are likewise not obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Dunstan.

It is respectfully submitted that in view of the amendments and arguments set forth herein, the applicable rejections and objections have been overcome. If there are any additional charges, please charge Deposit Account No. 02-2666 for any fee deficiency that may be due.

Respectfully submitted,

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